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mined to violate the right of every citizen in the Nation. It was their purpose to obstruct the work of policemen and firemen, halt social security payments, old age assistance, service to constituents by Members of Congress, and to stop the enforcing of rules, regulations and laws by Federal agencies.

They staged riots, disturbances, traffic blockades, and altogether were in violation of literally dozens of laws. They were arrested by law enforcement officials to keep bad matters from becoming worse. When the jails were filled to overflowing, some of them had to be taken to RFK Stadium for safekeeping. All of them were fed and given proper care to the extent possible under trying circumstances. When they were released after a relatively brief incarceration, some having paid minimum fines and others simply sent on their way, they brought suit claiming that those who set out to shut down a government, without regard to the consequences to the Nation, were illegally arrested while engaged in this effort.

It is this case which resulted in a ruling by a lower court granting a total of \$12 million on the premise that their civil rights were violated.

Mr. Speaker, the members of this group were not deprived of their rights. Instead, the rights of every other American were violated on that day. Isn't it time for the rights of the public to be protected for a change? Hopefully the appeal now pending will right the wrong that has been done our system of justice.

INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, since the 94th Congress convened 2 weeks ago, numerous letters have come to my office from Indiana, but other sections of the Nation requesting immediate action on a number of various legislative proposals and programs concerning our economy.

The vast majority of these communications specifically refer to about a half dozen major problems which this Congress should, without delay, consider and enact, to prevent the recurrence of a devastating depression similar to the 1930 economic catastrophe. I submit to the Members a summary of some legislative problems which the various House committees should undertake to hold hearings on immediately:

INFLATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT REDUCE INTEREST RATES

In the Spring of 1969, the leadership of the government's financial operations and economic controls have been under the control of Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve System. Under his direction, we have had another identical blueprint of the financial policies under the Andrew Mellon, the multimillionaire banker, during the 1920's who was Secretary-Treasurer under Presidents, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. They used the same old "trickle down" theory of economics. They led us into the greatest depression in history, with approximately 14 million idle over the nation.

PROFITTEERING ON INFLATION

In the first year of the Nixon Administration of 1969, there was approximately 95,000

less moderate and low priced homes built in the Nation that was built during 1968, the last year of the Johnson's Administration. This should have been a signal that the old policy of raising interest and increasing profits was leading the Country in the repetition of the 1920 period. Arthur Burns still seems in complete control of our economy regardless of the curbing of Housing, industry, manufacturing and employment.

The Congress enacted legislation in the summer of 1970 giving the President absolutely power to curb interest rates, rents, food, wages, etc. President Nixon signed this anti-inflation bill but did not enforce the legislation. Fifteen months later President Nixon in August 1971, announced his celebrated 90-day freeze which was a failure. The press media have also failed to remind the people that during the last 5 years, the Congress enacted legislation for our economic welfare but during this period of time approximately 18 vetoes of Congressional legislation have been the cause for staggering our economic progress.

LOST JOBS

In this Session of Congress, we must limit and also set quotas on all products manufactured by American own foreign factories using cheap labor and placed on American markets to under sell domestic manufactured products made by American workers.

TAX REFORM

Immediate enactment of a Tax Reform bill which will repeal the fabulous tax loopholes enjoyed by corporations and oil conglomerates who are escaping their just share of taxation. Economist have reported that approximately 15 to 18 billion dollars in escaped taxes can be brought to the Federal Treasury.

IMPOUNDMENTS

The Executive Department must discard the old Nixon policy of Presidential impoundments of Federal money which Congress authorized and appropriated. The President must immediately start the Mass Transit programs enacted by Congress in the last Session on Urban projects which will put several hundred thousands of people to work within the next six months. In the last session, Congress started a crash program by the Federal government to create additional employment for idle workers. This new Congress must expand that program.

OIL AND GAS

The Administration's policy of raising the tax on gas and fuel with the ideal that it would reduce consumption is a mistake. Millions of workers must use their automobiles daily to either go to work or look for employment. People with high incomes and wealth will not reduce their gas consumption one gallon. The increase price will only benefit the Oil Shleeks in the Middle East and inflict more of a handicap on the unemployed and the low income citizen.

ACTION NOW

This new 94th Congress with almost 100 new Freshmen must carry out the mandate given them in the November election.

The Congress and President must act now on Inflation, High Interest, Crime, Taxes, Protection of Privacy, Unemployment, Corruption in Government, Anti-Pollution, Mass Transit, National Health Insurance, Educational Expansion, Veterans and Elder Citizens' Legislation.

EVANS INTRODUCES BILL TO ELIMINATE OUTSIDE EARNINGS LIMITATION ON SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

(Mr. EVANS of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. EVANS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker,

today I have introduced legislation to repeal the outside earnings limitation on social security benefits. Under the present law, a social security recipient may not earn more than \$2,400 per year without suffering a reduction in social security benefits. I strongly believe that this restriction in the law works a severe hardship on older Americans who are struggling to make ends meet, and that this provision in the law must be eliminated.

Mr. Speaker, one-half of our 21 million Americans over 65 have no income except social security benefits or supplemental security income—SSI. The average social security benefit for a retired individual is \$186 per month, or \$2,232 per year, and for a retired couple, the average benefit is \$310 per month, or \$3,720 per year. This is below the Bureau of Labor Statistics minimum budget for elderly persons, which is pegged at \$5,200 a year for elderly couples, and \$2,860 per year for individuals. While the elderly compose only 10 percent of our total population, they constitute nearly 20 percent of the Nation's 24.5 million poor.

Poverty routinely translates into poor nutrition and inadequate housing. Almost 30 percent of older Americans' budgets are used to purchase food, compared to 16 percent of other Americans' budgets. Those under 65 pay 23 percent of their incomes for housing, while the elderly pay almost 35 percent. Six million older persons live in dilapidated or substandard housing, and 1.6 million live in units without even basic plumbing facilities.

Our older Americans cannot afford to work, because they cannot afford to forfeit their social security benefits. They cannot afford adequate housing; some cannot afford adequate food. When the price of the necessities of life is too high, some just cannot afford to live.

Retired Americans who are receiving social security have earned the right to these benefits, and we should not deny them the right to supplement this poverty-line income. The outside earning limitation on social security benefits can justifiably be likened to enforced poverty.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that the Ways and Means Committee will give this bill its early and favorable consideration.

INTRODUCTION OF TAX REDUCTION BILL

(Mr. ULLMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill (H.R. 2166) providing for tax cuts and investment incentives as an alternative to the administration's temporary tax reduction proposal. I believe that my bill is more responsive to those who have been hit the hardest by inflation and, at the same time, does the most to bring us out of the current recession.

My package consists of six parts:

A 10-percent tax rebate for 1974 taxes that is phased out for people with incomes between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

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through a government organization called Women, Infants, Children. Supplemental feeding is being provided under careful medical supervision for 635,000 women and children.

The origins of President Ford's proposal to boost the cost of food stamps to the poor are cloudy. The tendency is to blame that popular villain, Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz whose department has the say-so on food and nutrition. A candidate given credit by those in the know is Roy L. Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget. But the President took it and, short of action by Congress, his order will prevail.

CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES OF THE CIA

(Ms. HOLTZMAN asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Ms. HOLTZMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am resubmitting, with 24 cosponsors, a resolution of inquiry calling on the President to disclose to the House Judiciary Committee all information he has regarding possible criminal acts committed by the Central Intelligence Agency. I originally submitted this resolution on behalf of Congressman JOHN BURTON and myself at the beginning of this Congress. The resolution has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Our resolution is narrowly focused. It does not inquire into the CIA's adherence to or violation of its own charter. Other legislative proposals will—and should—deal with those questions. Rather, the resolution is concerned with the extent to which the CIA has engaged in surreptitious entry, burglary, intercepting mail, wiretapping and electronic surveillance not pursuant to court order, and maintaining files on U.S. citizens—thereby engaging in the violation of Federal criminal statutes.

The Judiciary Committee has oversight responsibility for the enforcement of our Federal criminal laws. The recent allegations regarding the CIA make it imperative that the committee determine whether the existing laws are themselves sufficient to deter Government agencies from violating the laws and abusing the rights of citizens.

Allegations of high-handed and criminal behavior by the CIA are a very serious matter. Surely one of the principles on which our system is based is that nobody is above the law—not the President and not the CIA. It is imperative that agencies of Government, as well as private citizens, be made to abide by our laws.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution when it comes to the floor.

The 24 cosponsors of the resolution are: Ms. ABzug, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. DELLUMS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. JENNETTE, Mr. KOCH, Mr. METCALFE, Mr. MITCHELL of Maryland, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. SOLARZ, Mr. STARK, Mr. STOKES, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. WEAVER, and Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON of California.

WHO BUT THE PEOPLE WHO SEEK TO DESTROY US WILL BENEFIT FROM COMPROMISING AND INTERFERING WITH CIA?

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on the 22d of December, the New York Times charged that our foreign intelligence service, the CIA, "directly violating its charter, conducted a massive illegal domestic intelligence operation."

Even though in the ensuing controversy a Presidential commission was appointed and congressional committees are lining up to investigate the charges, it is already abundantly clear that the activity which is under attack and which may have been used purposely to stir up the fuss:

Was not a domestic operation;

Was not in violation of CIA's charter; and

Was not illegal.

The Director of Central Intelligence, Mr. William E. Colby, has flatly denied in sworn testimony given to congressional committees, this New York Times allegation.

Mr. Speaker, the essential facts have already been well-publicized:

CIA was asked, starting in 1967, to help determine if anti-American foreign elements were exploiting dissident movements within the United States;

Likely targets of such exploitation, individuals and organizations, were identified in leads supplied mostly by the FBI; and

CIA's job then was to report back to the FBI or other appropriate authorities on their foreign travel—where they went, who they saw, what they did abroad.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that the foreign aspect of this situation fits foursquare within the CIA's foreign intelligence charter—there simply is no other Federal agency intended for or capable of the job of intelligence collection abroad. In fact, failure to carry out such an assignment would be tantamount to a dereliction of duty.

Now it is clear, Mr. Speaker, that this intelligence collection program abroad has either been misunderstood or someone has been the victim of intended distortions. But to confuse matters further, someone has lumped together with this program several undertakings within the United States—activities anyone is free to either applaud or deplore—designed to protect intelligence sources and methods—an obligation imposed upon the Director of Central Intelligence by the National Security Act of 1947.

Mr. Speaker, I am one of those privileged to sit on the Appropriations Committee which considers, evaluates and rejects or approves CIA's budget. I know how costly some of our intelligence collection systems are. I am aware that countermeasures can deny us the benefit of vital information. I am aware of the threat to the safety of individuals

who collaborate with CIA, if their secrets are compromised. Therefore, I am going to err, if I must, on the side of zealotry in protecting these matters. But, Mr. Speaker, I also believe in congressional oversight and the checks and balances of our constitutional system. I am aware that the CIA is specifically proscribed from internal security functions. If someone has evidence that CIA has disregarded this limitation, I want to know. I am in a situation where such matters can be discreetly explored and corrected if need be.

This Nation has been fortunate to have had a distinguished succession of Directors of Central Intelligence—Mr. Colby, Mr. Schlesinger, Mr. Helms, Admiral Raborn, Mr. McCone, Mr. Dulles, to name some. They are dedicated men—dedicated to our Nation, the need for objective intelligence. They have been served by equally devoted professionals within CIA who helped give us the type of intelligence product which:

Made possible treaties on nuclear weapons, SALT;

Monitored crises;

Saved the Nation literally hundreds of millions of dollars by accurately assessing the force structure against us; and

Forestalling miscalculations by our own leaders.

Mr. Speaker, such people are the preservers of our system, not its destroyers. Let us not, in the aftermath of all that we have gone through these recent years, indulge ourselves in an emotional binge which could conceivably undermine that one institution in our Federal structure which is assigned the essential task of giving us the unvarnished truth about the world around us. Let us remember, institutions after all are only the length and breadth of the shadows of those who work within them. Let us not now unfairly besiege and beleague those who have served so well. Let us give them the tools and the oversight they deserve and need. Who but the people who seek to destroy us will benefit from compromising and interfering with CIA?

WHO WILL AWARD DAMAGES TO THE VICTIMS OF THE MAY DAY DEMONSTRATION?

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, one of the more ridiculous court actions of recent times is an award of \$10,000 each to lawbreakers who sought to shut down our country. Nevertheless, that is what has happened in the case of 1,200 demonstrators who were booked by police in Washington during the May Day invasion of the Capital in 1971. It is to be hoped that a higher court will overturn this absurd decision.

When the demonstrators came to Washington vowing to shut down the Capital City and the Government of the United States, they came here deter-